Focal Species Plan Executive Summary

Northeast Region Division of Migratory Birds

The American Oystercatcher is a large shorebird that inhabits coastal islands and salt marshes throughout the year, and occurs in the largest concentrations along the southeastern United States coast. It is listed as a Species of High Concern in the U.S. Shorebird Conservation Plan. Oystercatchers nest on barrier beaches, sandbars, spoil islands, shell islands, and marsh islands from Nova Scotia to eastern Mexico. In winter, flocks occur from central New Jersey southward. Smaller populations occur in the Caribbean, and coastally south to Argentina and Chile.

The American Oystercatcher Focal Species Plan summarizes current knowledge of their life history, distribution, and population trend, describes current threats, lists research and management needs, and outlines recommended conservation actions.



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The major threats to the health of the species are:

- Loss of habitat from coastal development;
- Disturbance, from human recreational activities, at all stages of the birds' annual cycle;
- Elevated predation from predators associated with human activities;
- Contamination of their primary food sources by non-point pollution and/or oil spills; and
- Effects of global climate change, especially predicted raising of sea-level.

Conservation activities recommended to address these threats include:

- ➤ Identification and protection of existing habitat;
- ➤ Creation of new habitat through carefully designed use of dredge-spoil materials;
- ➤ Management of existing protected areas to reduce predation and disturbance;
- ➤ Control of predator populations, especially in the nesting season; and
- ➤ Monitoring of population status and trend to measure conservation effectiveness.

Because American Oystercatchers share habitat with other coastal specialist birds, conservation efforts for Oystercatchers will benefit these other species, and vice-versa.

Considerable research is needed to refine knowledge of the population dynamics and limiting factors that affect American Oystercatchers, and specific recommendations are provided in the focal species plan. Suggestions are also made for methods to evaluate the effect of conservation actions.

Proposed Conservation Activities for American Oystercatcher*

10 Year Total		170,000	120,000	1,804,999	640,000	100,000	162,000		730,000	145,000	25,000	10,000		1,726,998	1,771,000	000,09	180,000	80,000	100,000	300,000	250,000	175,000	8,549,997
Year 10		2,000		145,000	52,000	10,000	5,000				2,500			70,000	170,000				10,000	30,000			499,500
Year 9		5,000		145,000	52,000	10,000	5,000				2,500			70,000	170,000				10,000	30,000			499,500
Year 8		5,000		145,000	52,000	10,000	5,000				2,500			70,000	170,000				10,000	30,000			499,500
Year 7		2,000		145,000	52,000	10,000	5,000			20,000	2,500			70,000	170,000				10,000	30,000			519,500
Year 6		2,000		145,000	52,000	10,000	5,000			20,000	2,500			70,000	170,000		10,000		10,000	30,000			529,500
Year 5		5,000		145,000	52,000	10,000	5,000		1,000	21,000	2,500			146000	171000		10,000		10,000	30,000	50,000	35,000	693,500
Year 4		5,000		145,000	52,000	10,000	2,000		1,000	21,000	2,500			186,000	171,000	15,000	10,000		10,000	30,000	50,000	35,000	748,500
Year 3		45,000	40,000	263,333	92,000	10,000	10,000		51,000	21,000	2,500			266,666	171,000	15,000	50,000		10,000	30,000	50,000	35,000	1,162,499
Year 2		45,000	40,000	263,333	92,000	10,000	53,500		51,000	21,000	2,500			386,666	188,000	15,000	50,000	40,000	10,000	30,000	50,000	35,000	1,382,999
Year 1	tat	45,000	40,000	263,333	92,000	10,000	63,500	Habitat	626,000	21,000	2,500	10,000		391,666	220,000	15,000	50,000	40,000	10,000	30,000	50,000	35,000	2,014,999
	Conservation Actions for Breeding Habitat	A. Identify and protect new habitat	B. Identify and protect exisitng habitat	C. Manage protected areas to reduce predation on nests and chicks	D. Manage protected areas to reduce human disturbance	E. Create and maintain new habitat (dredge spoil)	F. Outreach	Conservation Actions for Non-breeding Habitat	A. Identify and protect key areas	B. Identify and protect shell rakes/monitor disturbance	C. Manage existing protected areas to reduce human disturbance	D. Outreach	Address Critical Knowledge Gaps	A. Reduce critical knowledge gaps regarding demographics and limiting factors	B. Determine and monitor population size and trend	C. Combine genetics/stable isotope study to determine connectivity and movements between populations	D. Foraging studies	E. Breeding status and biology of AMOY on Chesapeake Bay	F. Egg/chick rearing program	G. Initiate long-term breeding banding program	H.Disturbance study	I. Nest success in alternate habitat study	Totals

*See American Oystercatcher Focal Species Plan for specific projects, partners and budgets.